



# The NXOpen API: How it Works

Alasdair Mackintosh **UGS** Architecture



# The NXOpen API



- Provides a modern, Object Oriented interface to NX
- Provides the same interface in:
  - Java
  - Microsoft .NET
  - ▶ C++
- Supports remote (client/server) access
- Provides documentation in three formats
- Supports existing User Function interface in .NET and Java



### **Anatomy of a Simple Class: Line**



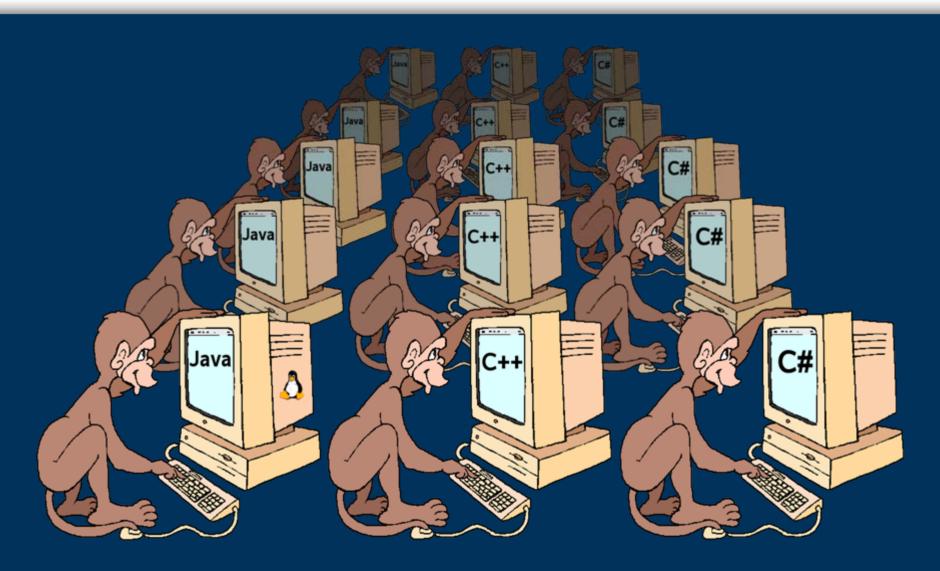
- A Line has a start point and an end point.
- Java public interface Line extends Curve { /\*\* Returns the start point of the line <br> License requirements: None.<br> \*/ public Point3d startPoint() throws NXException, RemoteException; ▶ .NET public class Line: Curve { /// <summary> Returns the start point of the line </summary> /// <remarks> License requirements: None. </remarks> public unsafe Point3d StartPoint ▶ C++ class NXOPENCPPEXPORT Line : public Curve { /\*\*Returns the start point of the line <br> License requirements : None \*/ public: NXOpen::Point3d StartPoint();

► How do we support 700+ complex classes in three languages?



# How do we do it?









- The interface for each class is defined in a an interface definition file. Internally called a "JA" file.
- ▶ Line.ja

```
class Line : Curve
{
    /** the start point of the line */
    [no_license]
    [version_created("3")]
    extern API_PROPERTY int JA_LINE_get_start_point
    (
        tag_t line API_THIS,
        PNT3_p_t start_point API_RESULT /** */
    );
```



### **Interface and Implementation**

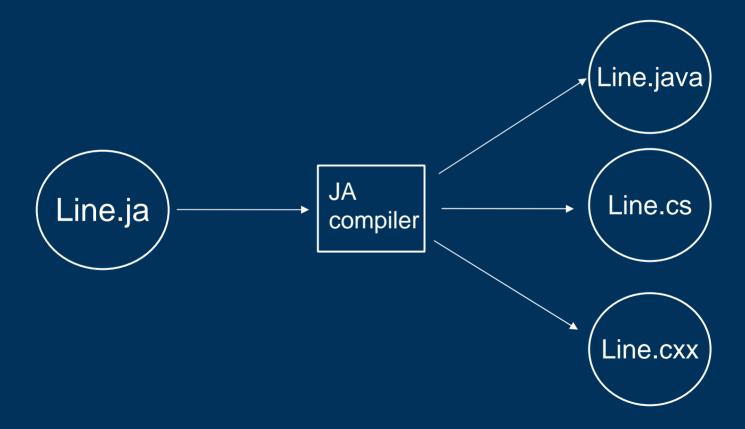


► The developer writes an interface definition in the JA file, and then writes an implementation of that interface in an internal NX C/C++ source file.





► The JA file is then compiled to produce the Java, .NET and C++ wrappers.

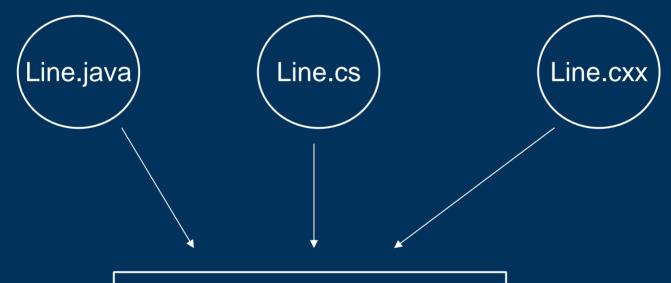




#### Calling sequence



Each Language invokes the same underlying API



```
JAX_LINE_get_start_point
(
tag_t line,
PNT3_p_t start_point
)
{
```





- The Compiler handles all of the supported data types:
  - Fundamental types
    - ▶ Integers, doubles, boolean (true/false)
    - Strings (Unicode and locale)
    - Enumerated types (Create, Unite, Intersect)
  - ▶ API Types
    - ▶ Point, Vector, Matrix
  - Structures
- Each type is handled appropriately for the target language.





- Produces an API matched to the target language. For example:
  - ▶ Uses std::vector in C++, arrays in Java and .NET
  - ▶ Uses enums in C++ and .NET, "static final int" in Java
  - Special handling for output arguments in Java
  - Special class for Unicode strings in C++
  - Uses properties in .NET, methods in C++ and Java
- The developer writing the JA file does not need to know the details of each language.





- Compiler handles all details of interface between API language and NX core.
  - Each data type is correctly handled.
  - Translates from managed to native code.
    - Produces correct JNI code for Java API
    - Uses .NET mechanism for invoking native functions
  - Handles error codes and exceptions in the NX core, and throws NXException objects to callers of the NXOpen API.





- Remote Procedure Calls are supported in .NET and Java
- Uses standard protocols (RMI, .NET Remoting Mechanism)
- JA Classes are designed to support remoting
  - No constructors
  - ▶ All factory classes accessible from Session or Part class
- Compiler handles details
  - Enforces above rules
  - Correct inheritance to support remoting.
  - All structures serializable



#### **Documentation**



- Developers provide documentation in the JA file
  - ▶ Line.ja

```
class Line : Curve
{
    /** the start point of the line */
    extern API_PROPERTY int JA_LINE_get_start_point
```

Compiler produces documentation suitable for each language



- Classes and methods named correctly for each language
- Hyperlinks between classes.



#### **User Function in Java and .NET**



- Most User Function routines are callable from Java and .NET
- Provides access to functionality not exposed in the NXOpen API
- Allows you to start working in Java/.NET now
- Legacy applications can be ported
- UF wrappers generated by parsing UF header files
  - Some functions not suitable do to argument types. E.g. void\*



# **Recording Journals**

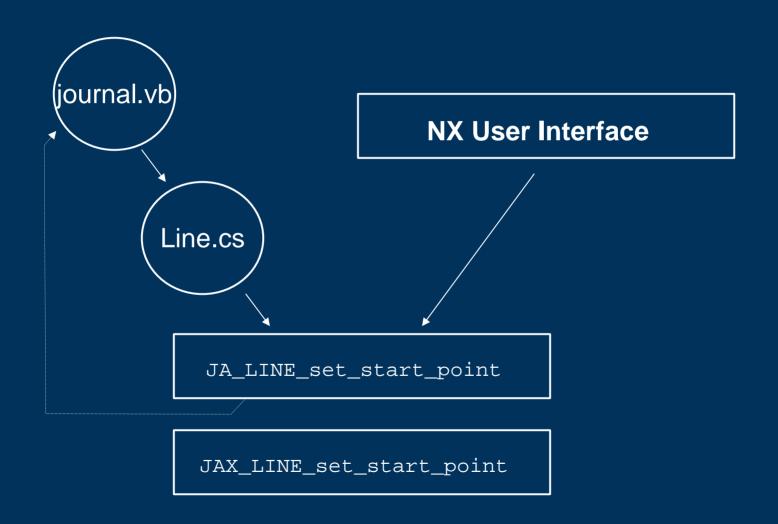


- Journal Recording:
  - Allows playback of an interactive session
  - Useful for generating template code for applications
  - Recording supported in all three languages
- Journaling layer provided by the compiler
  - Records all methods invoked, with input and output arguments
  - Separate journaling classes can write Java, VB or C++
- NX User Interface calls Journaling layer



# **NXOpen API with Journaling**



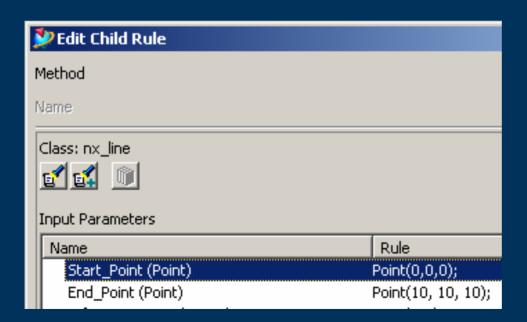




# New in NX4 NX classes for Knowledge Fusion



- Knowledge Fusion allows developers to specify rules that capture design intent.
- KF classes are represented as a set of attributes
- New set of KF classes derived from JA files.





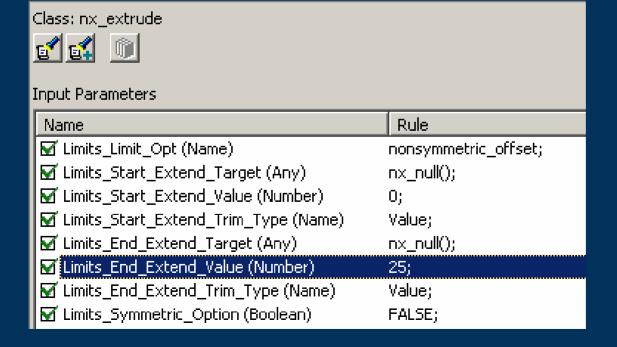
#### **Extrude Example**



#### ▶ In .NET

Dim extrudeBuilder As Features.ExtrudeBuilder extrudeBuilder.Limits.StartExtend.SetValue("0") extrudeBuilder.Limits.EndExtend.SetValue("25")

#### ▶ In KF





# **Generating KF classes**



- Original KF classes all written by hand
- New KF classes generated by the same compiler that produces .NET, Java and C++
- KF differs from procedural languages. Not all NXOpen classes are suitable.
- KF objects represented as a set of attributes. Not all NXOpen methods translate directly.
- Limited number of KF classes for NX4. More classes published in NX5.
- Still better than writing by hand





- NXOpen API is produced by compiling an interface definition file:
  - All API code is generated automatically.
  - UGS has no "preferred" language. Use the one that is best for your application.
- Journals are produced using the NXOpen API:
  - NX UI calls the same functions as external applications.
- Addition of KF support in NX4 demonstrates versatility of existing approach





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Thank you